







SETS OCTOBER FIRST AS DEADLINE

Roosevelt Warns Inflation Menacing War Effort

Chief Executive Asks Congressional Action To Curb Rising Costs

Continued from Page One

trolled will not put up the cost of living more than a very small amount; but that if we must go on to an average of 116 per cent of parity for food and other farm products—which is necessary at present under the emergency price control act before we can control all farm prices—the cost of living will get well out of hand. We are face to face with this danger today. Let us meet it and remove it.

I realize that it may seem out of proportion to you to be worrying about these economic problems at a time like this when we are all deeply concerned about the news from far distant fields of battle. But I give you the solemn assurance that failure to solve this problem here at home—and to solve it now—will make more difficult the winning of this war.

If the vicious spiral of inflation ever gets under way, the whole economic system will stagger. Prices and wages will go up so rapidly that the entire production program will be endangered. The cost of the war, paid by taxpayers, will jump beyond all present calculations. It will mean an unmanageable rise in prices and in wages which can result in raising the over-all cost of living as high as another 20 per cent.

Would Reduce Buying Power

That would mean that the purchasing power of every dollar you have in your pay envelope, or in the bank, or included in your insurance policy, or pension would be reduced to about 80 cents. I need not tell you that this would be a demoralizing effect on our people, soldiers and civilians alike.

Over-all stabilization of prices, salaries, wages and profits is necessary to prevent increasing production of planes and tanks and ships and guns. In my message today I have told the Congress that this must be done quickly. If we wait for two and three or four or six months it may well be too late.

October First to Be Deadline

I have told the Congress that the administration cannot hold the actual cost of food and clothing down to the present level beyond Oct. 1.

Therefore, I have asked the Congress to pass legislation under which the President would be specifically authorized to stabilize the cost of living, including the price on all farm commodities. The purpose should be to hold farm prices at parity, or at the level of recent date, whichever is higher. The purpose should also be to keep wages at a point stabilized with today's cost of living. Both must be regulated at the same time; and neither can or should be regulated without the other.

At the same time that farm prices are stabilized, I will stabilize wages.

This is plain justice—and plain common sense. I have asked the Congress to take this action by the first of October. We must now act with the despatch which the stern necessities of war require.

I have told the Congress that inaction on their part by that date will leave me with an inescapable responsibility to the people of this country to take it that the war effort is no longer imperiled by the threat of economic chaos.

Will Accept Responsibility, Act

As I said in my message to the Congress

"In the event that the Congress should fail to act, and act adequately, I shall accept the responsibility, and I will act.

"The President has the powers, under the constitution and under congressional acts, to take measures necessary to avert a disaster which would interfere with the winning of the war.

"I have given the most thoughtful consideration to meeting this issue without further reference to the Congress. I have determined, however, on this vital matter to consult with the Congress.

There may be those who will say that, if the situation is as grave as I have stated it to be, I should use my powers and act now. I can only say that I have approached this problem from every angle, and I have decided that the course of conduct which I am following in this case is consistent with my sense of responsibility as President in time of war, and with my deep and unalterable devotion to the processes of democracy.

Use of Executive Power Essential

"The responsibilities of the President in war time to protect the nation are very grave. This total war, with our fighting fronts all over the world, makes the use of executive power far more essential than in any previous war.

"If we were invaded, the people of this country would expect the President to use any and all means to repel the invader.

"The revolution and the war between the states were fought on our own soil, but today this war will be won or lost on other continents and remote seas. I cannot tell what powers may have to be exercised in order to win this war.

"The American people can be sure that I will use my powers with a full sense of responsibility to the constitution and to my country. The American people can also be sure that I shall not hesitate to use every power vested in me to accomplish the defeat of our enemies in any part of the world where our own safety demands such defeat.

"When the war is won, the powers under which I shall act will automatically revert to the people—to whom they belong."

I think I know the American farmer. I know that the wholehearted in their patriotism as any other group. They have suffered from the constant fluctuations of farm prices—occasionally too high, more often too low. The farmer knows better than farmers the disastrous effects of inflationary booms and post-war deflationary panics.

STABLE ECONOMY

I have today suggested that the congress make our agricultural economy more stable. I recommended that in addition to putting ceilings on all farm products now, we also place a definite floor under those prices for a period beginning now, continuing through the war, and for as long

the bill has not yet been passed. Taxation is the only practical way of preventing the incomes and profits of individuals and corporations from getting too high.

I have told the Congress once more that all net individual incomes after payment of all taxes should be limited effectively by further taxation to a maximum net income of \$25,000 a year, and it is equally important that corporate profits should not exceed a reasonable amount in any case.

CURTAL SPENDING

The nation will have more money to spend the war. People must stop spending for luxuries. Our country needs a far greater share of our incomes.

For this is a global war and it will cost this nation nearly one hundred billion dollars in 1942. In this global war there are now four main areas of combat; and I should like to speak briefly of them, not in the order of importance, but of all of them are vital and all of them are interrelated.

—The Russian front. Here the Germans are still unable to gain the smashing victory which, almost a year ago, Hitler announced he had already achieved. Germany has been able to capture important Russian cities, but it has not been able to destroy a single Russian army; and this, they may be sure, has not been their objective.

—The German front. German troops seem doomed to spend another frost and bitter winter on the Russian front. The Russian army is now fighting on a number of fronts. They are fighting not only bravely but with the help of our air forces. The Russian army is now fighting on a number of fronts. They are fighting not only bravely but with the help of our air forces.

—The Pacific Ocean area. This area must be occupied together as a whole—every part of it, land and sea. We must stop the Japanese offensive; and have inflicted heavy losses on their fleet. But they still possess great strength; they seek to keep the initiative and they will undoubtedly strike hard again. We must not overrate the importance of our successes in the Solomon Islands, though we may be proud of the skill with which these local operations were conducted. At the same time, we need not under-rate the significance of our victory at Midway. There we stopped the major Japanese offensive.

DESPERATE BATTLE

2.—In the Mediterranean and the Middle East the British, together with South Africans, Australians, New Zealanders, Indian troops and others of the United Nations, including ourselves, are fighting a desperate battle with the Germans and Italians. The Axis powers are fighting to gain control of that area, dominate the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean, and gain contact with the Japanese navy. The battle is now joined. We are well aware of our danger, but we are hopeful of the outcome.

—The European area, here the axis is offensive against Germany. There are at least a dozen different points at which attacks can be launched. You, of course, do not expect me to give details of future plans, but you can rest assured that preparations are being made here and in Britain toward this purpose. The power of Germany must be broken on the battlefields of Europe.

Various people urge that we concentrate our forces on one or another of these four areas, although no one suggests that any one of the four areas should be abandoned. Certainly it could not be seriously urged that we should surrender to Russia, or surrender all of the Pacific to Japan, or the Mediterranean and middle east to Germany, or give up an offensive against Germany. The American people may be sure that we shall neglect none of the four great theatres of war.

DECISIONS MADE

Certain vital military decisions have been made. In due time you will know what these decisions are—and so will our enemies. I can say now that all of these decisions are directed toward taking the offensive.

Today, exactly nine months after Pearl Harbor, we have sent overseas three times more men than we transported to France in the first nine months of the First World War. We have done this in spite of greater danger and fewer ships, and every week sees a gain in the actual number of American men and weapons in the fighting areas. These reinforcements in men and munitions will continue to go forward.

This war will finally be won by the coordination of all our armies, navies and air forces of the united nations operating in concert against our enemies.

This will require vast assemblies of weapons and men at all the vital points of attack. We and our allies have worked for years to achieve this. We and our men, I am proud in the individual exploits of our soldiers, our sailors, our marines, our merchant seamen. Lieut. John James Powers was one of these—our men are thousands of others in the forces of the United Nations.

THOUSANDS TO DIE

Several thousand Americans have met death in battle. Other thousands will lose their lives. But many millions stand ready to step into their places—to engage in a struggle to destroy our enemies and our institutions—that in this war it is kill or be killed.

Battles are not won by soldiers or sailors who shrink first or



White, unruly-eyed puss-in-boots, attracts business to Chicago shoe repair shop of Victor Rastich.

own personal safety. And wars are not won by people who are concerned primarily with their own comfort, their own convenience, their own pocket-books.

We Americans of today bear the gravest of responsibilities. All of us here at home are being tested—for our fortitude, for our selfless devotion to our country and our cause.

This is the toughest war of all time. We need not leave it to the fortune of the future to answer the question whether we are tough enough to meet this unprecedented challenge. We can give that an answer now. The answer is "yes."

Quota System Is Established For Tire Sales

OTTAWA, Sept. 5.—(CP)—Approval for the purchase of new tires will be limited to a quota in each district and tire rationing representatives have been instructed to give preference to a priority list of the munitions and supply department announced Saturday night.

The plan will allow only enough new truck tires for 60 per cent of present needs and new passenger tires for a group of essential vehicles, it is estimated by Alan H. Williamson, controller of supplies.

New tires will not be made available for trucks used exclusively for the transportation of luxury articles and services. Quota figures will not be made public because they would reflect too closely the war activity in certain regions, the departmental statement said.

USE SAME METHOD

"From the standpoint of the prospective purchaser the quota system will mean no change in the method of applying for a tire," said Mr. Williamson. "But it will mean that rationing representatives will be unable to grant a permit to every eligible applicant."

"Priority lists have been prepared as a guide for these representatives, and they have been instructed to give preference to those on the priority lists, and if necessary to refuse all others." The priority list for truck tires covers the following vehicles: 1. Trucks and equipment regularly employed in the construction of

war plants or projects, or serving their essential transportation requirements.

2. Trucks for carrying essential raw materials such as timber, ore and stone.

3. Trucks used for the transportation of essential materials to and from munition plants.

4. Trucks or buses on regular scheduled runs authorized as economic and necessary.

5.—Trucks for carrying perishable foodstuffs, providing the transportation is necessary and economic.

FOR PRIVATE CARS

Of the popular-sized tires still on hand there are sufficient to keep in operation for three years only 2½ per cent of the passenger cars in Canada, and no more such tires are being manufactured.

The passenger tire priority list covers the following owners in this order of preference:

1. Physicians who must drive their cars on professional duties.

2. Ambulances. (Truck tires, if necessary, will be allowed such vehicles).

3. Police and firefighters.

4. Mail and railway express operators.

On the basis of rationing expert advice to the present, the controller estimated that cars driven by these owners will not consume more than one-half the passenger tires available. The remaining half of the quotas will be divided among all other "Class A" owners including undertakers, clergymen, in rural districts, and certain other categories.

Children Wounded In Iceland Raid

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Sept. 4.—(AP)—Four Icelandic children were wounded, one critically, by a bomb dropped Saturday by a lone Focke-Wulf bomber in the "Sepdisjorur area," the United States army command announced.

Quash Plot to Get Munitions

QUITO, Ecuador, Sept. 5.—(AP)—The government has quashed plots of revolutionaries to tunnel into an artillery munitions dump at Magdalena and an Axis scheme to dynamite the Machachi copper mine, it was announced Saturday.

The conspirators were trying to reach the munitions by trenches Thursday, a government statement said. The plotters fled.

**RUGS**

**Tufted Rugs**

For living room or dining room these extra thick tufted Rugs made for service and good appearance in both neat and roomy style.

2' x 3' 6"	..... \$1.50
4' x 6' 6"	..... \$2.50
6' x 9' 6"	..... \$4.50
8' x 12' 6"	..... \$7.50
10' x 15' 6"	..... \$10.50
12' x 18' 6"	..... \$13.50
14' x 21' 6"	..... \$16.50
16' x 24' 6"	..... \$19.50

**Bedroom Rugs**

Shipment of new accent rugs to complete bedroom, in complete color scheme and choice of shapes and sizes. Price ranging from

**\$3.95, \$6.25, \$8.50 to \$15.00 Each**

Limited Remnants—Half Price

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**Government War Risk Insurance**

**DECLARATION OF IMPORTANCE**

**TO PROPERTY OWNERS**

**AND ALL CITIZENS OF CANADA**

**Regarding**

**THE WAR RISK INSURANCE ACT**

Government plan provides for purchasable insurance at low rates

The Government of Canada, by Act of Parliament, has set up a Plan of War Risk Insurance against damage to property caused by enemy action—by countermeasures taken against the enemy—by explosions of war munitions handled by third parties.

In terms of general information, it may be stated that the Plan provides a certain limited FREE COMPENSATION for damage to owner-occupied homes and to chattels, but the main feature of the Plan is that owners of most types of property can protect their property by PURCHASE of GOVERNMENT WAR RISK INSURANCE at very moderate rates.

This type of War Risk Insurance is not being sold today by private insurance companies, because of the risk involved. Consequently, the Government has established a national scheme to make it possible for each citizen in Canada to purchase the sense of security that comes from knowing that if his property does suffer war damage (and the war has come much closer to Canada in the last twelve months) he can call on the resources of Canada to help him make good his property loss.

**HOW TO OBTAIN GOVERNMENT WAR RISK INSURANCE**

The Fire Insurance Agents and Companies of Canada have volunteered to the Government the services of their extensive facilities and personnel, on a non-profit basis, thus avoiding the setting up of the large organization that otherwise would be needed to handle details of this nation-wide Government War Risk Insurance scheme.

**YOUR FIRE INSURANCE AGENT OR COMPANY WILL GLADLY SUPPLY COMPLETE DETAILS OF THIS GOVERNMENT INSURANCE PLAN.**

**TO HOME OWNERS, HOUSEHOLDERS AND OTHERS**

Limited free compensation is provided under the Act for War Damage by enemy action to owner-occupied homes up to \$3,000. Damage to Household Chattels, up to \$800—for those of his wife, up to \$400—for each child under 16, up to \$100—for others, not householders, up to \$200.

No policies are needed in this classification but insurance additional to the above amounts may be purchased.

Ask any Fire Insurance Agent or Company for complete details.

**THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS PUBLISHED so that the public may have notice of the Government War Risk Insurance scheme. The information given above is not intended to be a complete resume of the scheme. Full information regarding conditions, exclusions, etc., is available elsewhere.**

**FULL DETAILS FROM ANY FIRE INSURANCE AGENT OR COMPANY**

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## Edmonton Bulletin

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### Trade Fields to the South

A commercial air service is being inaugurated between Canada, the United States and Mexico. At the opening ceremonies Hon. James A. MacKinnon represented Canada, and as might be expected is taking the opportunity thus presented to talk trade matters with the authorities in Mexico City.

Against the dislocations caused by the war may be placed a wholly new conception of Canada. The country is being built up business relations with Mexico and the countries which lie beyond.

The Mexican capital, it can be surmised, will not long be the terminus of the new air line and this will be extended into a service connecting this Dominion with the republics in Central and South America.

Canadian manufacturers have already made entry into many of these countries and the circumstances which shut them out from other countries are being given attention to the possibilities in these southern regions. Trade connections made now should be particularly useful in post-war days, when many Canadian industries will be seeking markets for peace-time products of unprecedented volume.

Heavy export of agricultural products to the southern countries has long been expected, but there is an opportunity to sell there many kinds of manufactured goods which in the past have been imported from Europe. Now is the time to make the arrangements, official and private.

### The First Round

The first stage of the battle of Egypt resulted favorably for the British. At the end of the four day bout Rommel's tanks and armored divisions were back where they started from, without having contacted the major defending forces.

The despatches make clear that the round was a victory for the air force and the artillery. Empire and United States tanks and other ground forces having been engaged little and some formations not at all. Bombs and shells turned back the attackers.

This of course was only the opening clash, perhaps initiated by Rommel with a view to finding weak spots in the defense lines. Since his pathfinder divisions did not reach the line of battle, he cannot have got much information, except as to the strength and accuracy of the air force and artillery that is pitted against him.

General Alexander is evidently leaving the initiative with the enemy. He has given no sign yet of taking the offensive. It is Rommel who must do the attacking, and decide when to make another try. The Allies can afford to wait; he can't wait indefinitely.

Time in that theatre is on our side. Rommel is closer to his sources of supply, but that advantage is passing as opportunity is given to our men and their equipment over the roundabout routes from Britain and the United States to the Nile. That more reinforcements and munitions are now on the way is undisputed. The Axis commander is not likely to wait until they arrive.

The outcome is uncertain, despite the result of the opening clash, and the fate of the Middle East is in the balance. But that our bombers and guns were able to throw the enemy back, and that his first drive is cause for confidence that Egypt will be held and the plans of the Fuehrer in that area frustrated.

### Stalingrad

Stalingrad is in deadly peril. Moscow makes no attempt to disguise the fact. On the contrary, communique from the Russian capital tell of the enormous forces Hitler has massed, and is still massing, in his drive to capture the great industrial centre. That the city may be given to him is the plainly implied admission in these announcements.

But the communique says something else that is worth noting. They say the Russians are outnumbered at every point of attack. If this is true, the city is in ample reserves of the Red army have not been thrown into the struggle, for Russian manpower exceeds that of Germany and its subject allies in the east.

Stalingrad is highly important, as a munitions centre, as a transportation pivot, and because of its strategic position. It is a foot-hold on the Volga which they might be able to extend to the Caspian. The Russian army is far more important than the city, and it is to be given up because the defenders are outnumbered, that can only mean that Timoshenko is keeping the army intact even at the cost of losing the city.

When Hitler invaded Russia he said plainly that his task was to destroy the Russian army. He has not done so, nor come within measurable distance of doing, and has no present prospect of doing. In his drive to capture Stalingrad only to find that the capture line has been moved another day's march to the east and north, he will have gained a still more remarkable and successful cost in men and equipment—with the elusive and watchful Red force still

poised on the flank of his far-flung thrust into the Caucasus.

The heavy rains which precede winter in that part of the world are due within a month. Whatever kudos he might expect for the capture of Stalingrad could not wipe out the Fuehrer's memory of how his army fared in Russia last winter, nor dissipate the apprehension that another winter there—with a much longer line to defend—would be still more disastrous.

The cost of living index sagged a trifle during July, mainly because of bagged and potato prices were lower. That at a time when a hard shortage of food is being met and by degrees becoming real. Price control may not be working the miracles expected by some, but it is working.

Germany is now between fires, from Britain-based bombers in the west and Russian bombers in the east. One force or the other carried its raiding over to Budapest, capital of Hungary. No parts of Germany and few parts of the occupied countries are too far away to be persistently strafed by these long range destroyers from one front or the other. If the Allied factories can deliver enough machines, the outcome of the war, even though heavily bombed, a country can be made not only incapable of producing munitions, but unhabitable.

Despite increased production, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board finds there is an acute shortage of beef in Canada. So acute that the board has taken direct control of the cattle trade. The Food Corporation will buy cattle in the domestic market and will be the sole exporter. This drastic change in policy is announced because the former arrangement, whereby the board purchased from the producer nor provided adequate beef supplies for civilian and military requirements in Canada. Whatever the limitations of the board's power, it is clear that when a plan has gone wrong and to have courage enough to say so.

### Looking Backward

From The Bulletin Files

#### 1892—50 Years Ago

Telegraphic La Fleche won the St. Leger. There was a moral at the defeat of Arme. St. Hugo was second.

At New Orleans Corbett knocked Sullivan out in the eighth round. Corbett had the best of the fight all the way through and pummeled Sullivan's face. After that he was unable to get in his attack. After the fight Corbett was quick. Mitchell has challenged the winner to fight for \$100,000.

The Toronto Mail says: It must certainly be said of the Northwest Lieutenant Governor that he has very original ideas on the subject of municipal government. If the Queen were to prorogue the province, he would be the first to protest in favour of a cabinet that could not go to parliament to continue in session, there would be a crisis.

The thirteen opposition members at Regina have presented a memorial to Ottawa asking the Lieutenant Governor to resign. The committee of advisers who have not the confidence of the government.

#### 1902—40 Years Ago

Work is progressing on the spur track, but two weeks more will be required to complete the present rate of progress. The connection between the main line and the spur track is now being laid. This is the most favorable indication of operation that has yet been given.

Gould, M.P. for West Ontario visited Edmonton on Friday.

Strathcona organized a ping pong club, with the following officers: President, D. C. McLaughlin; Treasurer, Dr. McIntyre; Secretary, Miss Blain; Commodore, Mr. McLaughlin.

The machinery for the new government district, which is to be organized, was being tested on the river on Saturday.

Rev. M. Menzies returned Friday from Calgary. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

W. H. Douglas is remodeling the interior of his book store.

#### 1912—30 Years Ago

Vancouver: Double-tracking operations to be carried out by the C.P.R. will be completed by the next five years include the diving of an 800-foot tunnel through the summit of the Selkirk. The Selkirk tunnel, which is to be built through the castle grounds and planted purple flags along the Selkirk.

The street railway line is to be built across Mill Creek and at its western terminus.

Tracklaying in the C.P.R. branch of the C.P.R. has been completed to the C. E. right of way on the south side.

The Edmonton Hebrew school, started in May last, has an attendance of from 30 to 60.

#### 1922—20 Years Ago

Constantinople: The German commander-in-chief and several other generals have been captured by the Turks. Kemel is using 200,000 Turk troops in the Caucasus. The German high command is known to all familiar with German military science and military writings.

New York: Brooklyn authorities are working frantically to place the source of poison liquid which in four days has been killing the Red Hook section.

The Government of Italy has sent a representative to Canada to plan a huge scheme under which large numbers of Italians would be sent to Canada.

1932—10 Years Ago

New York: The Canadian dollar reached the 90 cent level on Saturday the highest point in many months.

Baltimore: Striking miners in the Crow's Nest Pass coal camps are to accept the "Browne" award, which is a 10 per cent increase in wages.

Calgary: Addressing an audience here, Prime Minister Bennett said there are signs that the Canadian economy is beginning to show signs of recovery.

Plough deep while slugs crawl—Franklin.

"United we stand and divided we will prosper."—William, Queen of the Netherlands.

### A Summary of a Broad- cast Delivered Over CFRN September 5.

To attempt to bring the picture of the war up-to-date, after two months, is to realize one's own inability to keep up with this conflict. In spite of its apparent drama, it can be compressed into a compressed summary of the period of time.

As I seek to review the events of this period, it is apparent that while the military situation has been the same, the political situation has been the same.

The Allied Nations, on the whole, have been the same, the Axis Nations, on the whole, have been the same.

Harold L. Weir, who was at the end of the war, is the only one who does not justify a great deal of optimism. But his optimism is growing as a tremendous rate. Production, both on this continent and in Britain, has materially increased.

The comparative freedom from air in England has enabled English factories to catch up with their schedules. Organization of the war effort in this country and the United States has speeded up and will still further speed up the output of planes and munitions.

It has given the Allies air power over the English Channel and over a part of occupied Europe. It has slowed up the Japanese advance in the Pacific.

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## The Saturday Night Review

It is to military control. Or, to put it more conservatively, air control makes military control possible.

Second stop to consider what this means in the establishment of the new front which we all believe to be essential to a fatal blow against Hitler.

I have heard it said that no progress has been made in the past two months. Well, that much progress has been made that a military operation against Japan, which a few weeks ago was impossible, is now definitely possible.

In other words the past two months have seen the realization of the projected invasion of Europe from the field of potential reality to the field of potential reality.

What can say that that is not a highly vital gain?

Dieppe

Thinking with this circumstance is the raid on Dieppe which is undoubtedly the most important and significant event since June.

There has been a disposition to bewail the heavy casualty list consequent upon this operation. It is true that casualties were heavy and immediate military gains were few.

Judging the expedition on the manpower in this country and the United States has speeded up and will still further speed up the output of planes and munitions.

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## The Saturday Night Review

It is to military control. Or, to put it more conservatively, air control makes military control possible.

Second stop to consider what this means in the establishment of the new front which we all believe to be essential to a fatal blow against Hitler.

I have heard it said that no progress has been made in the past two months. Well, that much progress has been made that a military operation against Japan, which a few weeks ago was impossible, is now definitely possible.

In other words the past two months have seen the realization of the projected invasion of Europe from the field of potential reality to the field of potential reality.

What can say that that is not a highly vital gain?

Dieppe

Thinking with this circumstance is the raid on Dieppe which is undoubtedly the most important and significant event since June.

There has been a disposition to bewail the heavy casualty list consequent upon this operation. It is true that casualties were heavy and immediate military gains were few.

Judging the expedition on the manpower in this country and the United States has speeded up and will still further speed up the output of planes and munitions.

It has given the Allies air power over the English Channel and over a part of occupied Europe. It has slowed up the Japanese advance in the Pacific.

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## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith

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# TODAY'S Range in Grain Prices

## WINNIEPGR MARKET

By James Richardson & Sons  
September 8, 1942

WHEAT—	Open	High	Low	Prev.	Settle
Sept. 1942	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Oct. 1942	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Nov. 1942	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Dec. 1942	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Jan. 1943	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Feb. 1943	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Mar. 1943	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Apr. 1943	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
May 1943	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
June 1943	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
July 1943	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Aug. 1943	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Sept. 1943	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Oct. 1943	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Nov. 1943	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Dec. 1943	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Jan. 1944	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Feb. 1944	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Mar. 1944	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Apr. 1944	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
May 1944	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
June 1944	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
July 1944	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Aug. 1944	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Sept. 1944	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Oct. 1944	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Nov. 1944	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Dec. 1944	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Jan. 1945	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Feb. 1945	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Mar. 1945	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Apr. 1945	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
May 1945	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
June 1945	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 1945	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Aug. 1945	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Sept. 1945	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Oct. 1945	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Nov. 1945	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Dec. 1945	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Jan. 1946	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Feb. 1946	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Mar. 1946	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Apr. 1946	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
May 1946	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
June 1946	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
July 1946	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Aug. 1946	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Sept. 1946	0	0	0	0	0

## CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS

By James Richardson & Sons		September 8, 1942			
WHEAT—	Open	High	Low	Prev.	Settle
Sept. 1942	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Oct. 1942	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Nov. 1942	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Dec. 1942	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Jan. 1943	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Feb. 1943	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Mar. 1943	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Apr. 1943	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
May 1943	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
June 1943	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
July 1943	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Aug. 1943	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Sept. 1943	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Oct. 1943	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Nov. 1943	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Dec. 1943	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Jan. 1944	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Feb. 1944	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Mar. 1944	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Apr. 1944	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
May 1944	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
June 1944	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
July 1944	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Aug. 1944	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Sept. 1944	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Oct. 1944	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Nov. 1944	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Dec. 1944	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Jan. 1945	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Feb. 1945	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Mar. 1945	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Apr. 1945	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
May 1945	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
June 1945	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
July 1945	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Aug. 1945	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Sept. 1945	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Oct. 1945	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Nov. 1945	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Dec. 1945	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Jan. 1946	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Feb. 1946	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Mar. 1946	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Apr. 1946	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
May 1946	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
June 1946	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
July 1946	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Aug. 1946	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Sept. 1946	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Oct. 1946	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Nov. 1946	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Dec. 1946	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Jan. 1947	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Feb. 1947	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Mar. 1947	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
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July 1947	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Aug. 1947	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Sept. 1947	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Oct. 1947	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Nov. 1947	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Dec. 1947	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Jan. 1948	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Feb. 1948	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Mar. 1948	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Apr. 1948	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
May 1948	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
June 1948	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
July 1948	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Aug. 1948	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Sept. 1948	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Oct. 1948	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Nov. 1948	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Dec. 1948	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Jan. 1949	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Feb. 1949	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Mar. 1949	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Apr. 1949	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
May 1949	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
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July 1949	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
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Sept. 1949	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Oct. 1949	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Nov. 1949	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Dec. 1949	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Jan. 1950	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Feb. 1950	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Mar. 1950	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Apr. 1950	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
May 1950	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
June 1950	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
July 1950	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Aug. 1950	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Sept. 1950	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Oct. 1950	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Nov. 1950	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Dec. 1950	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Jan. 1951	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Feb. 1951	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Mar. 1951	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Apr. 1951	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
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July 1951	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Aug. 1951	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Sept. 1951	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Oct. 1951	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Nov. 1951	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Dec. 1951	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Jan. 1952	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Feb. 1952	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Mar. 1952	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Apr. 1952	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
May 1952	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
June 1952	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
July 1952	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Aug. 1952	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Sept. 1952	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Oct. 1952	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Nov. 1952	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Dec. 1952	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Jan. 1953	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Feb. 1953	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Mar. 1953	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Apr. 1953	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
May 1953	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
June 1953	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
July 1953	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Aug. 1953	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Sept. 1953	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Oct. 1953	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Nov. 1953	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Dec. 1953	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Jan. 1954	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Feb. 1954	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Mar. 1954	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Apr. 1954	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
May 1954	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
June 1954	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
July 1954	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Aug. 1954	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Sept. 1954	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Oct. 1954	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Nov. 1954	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Dec. 1954	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Jan. 1955	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Feb. 1955	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Mar. 1955	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Apr. 1955	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
May 1955	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
June 1955	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
July 1955	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Aug. 1955	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Sept. 1955	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Oct. 1955	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Nov. 1955	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Dec. 1955	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Jan. 1956	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Feb. 1956	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Mar. 1956	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Apr. 1956	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
May 1956	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
June 1956	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
July 1956	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Aug. 1956	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Sept. 1956	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Oct. 1956	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Nov. 1956	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Dec. 1956	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Jan. 1957	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
Feb. 1957	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/	

## MANY CHANGES

### Future National Policy For Tory Party Drafted At "Round Table" Parley

By FRANK FLAHERTY

PORT HOPE, Ont., Sept. 8.—(CP)—A charge for future National Conservative party policy was drawn up there yesterday at an unofficial conference of 150 Conservatives from all parts of Canada.

While it embodied many principles which the party has stood over the years and others which have never before been endorsed by a representative assembly of the party, here are some of the key points:—

—About prosecution of the war, including immediate conscription for service anywhere in the world; CREDIT TO FARMERS

—Establishment of a central farm bank as an approach to the problem of affording intermediate and long-term credits to farmers; Collective bargaining in industrial relations, made compulsory by penalties on employers who refuse to bargain;

—Rehabilitation and a social security program calling for full employment for all able and willing to work, encouragement of individual enterprise, government promotion of development of low-cost housing, slum clearance and increased old age pensions at a lower age pending that, state medicine.

On the last day of the three-day parley, the conference, which called itself a "round table on Canadian policy," heard a letter addressed to Chairman H. R. Jones, of Edmonton by R. H. Arthur Meighan, federal Conservative leader.

This was the only reference made to any of the leaders of the party. The gathering included no federal members of the house of commons, only one senator, George B. Jones, of Apohagui, New Brunswick, who is a member of provincial legislatures, Leonard Fraser, of Nova Scotia, and Hugh McKay, of New Brunswick.

"The movement which has sprung about this gathering about is spontaneous and in no sense directed by party leaders or indeed by members of parliament," Mr. Meighan wrote.

**VIGOROUS RESPONSE**—Since the plan was disclosed to me I have followed its development with lively interest and am more than gratified to find that the response throughout Canada has been widespread and vigorous. The conclusions of the conference were drawn up by committees Saturday and Sunday and approved, unanimously, at a meeting of the full conference yesterday. They were described as not a platform but a statement of aims and beliefs subscribed to by a group of Conservatives, who recognized they "did not speak for the party in any official sense."

They will be sent to provincial and federal Conservative leaders.

## Edmonton Makes Plans To Give Visiting Airmen Rousing Welcome Here

Continued from Page One

meeting Monday morning in the office of Wing Commander J. A. Hutchison, Commanding Officer of No. 4 Initial Training School, R.C.A.F. The meeting was attended by air force officers, representatives of the province and city, the R. C. M. P. and city police forces, the press and radio stations, and the Air Cadets of Canada.

### Official Ceremonies to be Brief

In outlining the plans for the reception and parade, Wing Commander Hutchison stressed that all ceremonies should be as brief as possible, because the five airmen are on a very tight schedule since their arrival in Canada.

It is hoped to give them as much time for rest as possible, while they are in Edmonton.

After a brief welcome ceremony at the airport the airmen will be driven in cars to 104 avenue and 101 street, where they will enter special high-glance command cars and parade through the downtown city area, escorted by approximately 350 airmen and air cadets with the bands of No. 4 I.T.S. and No. 12 Squadron of the Air Cadets of Canada providing marching music. Each visiting airmen will be in one command car, on which his name will be displayed.

### ROUTE OF PARADE

The parade will start from the general rendezvous at 104 avenue and 101 street, following south along 101 street to Jasper avenue, and turning west there along Jasper to 107 street, where a U-turn will be made. Then the line of march proceeds east along Jasper avenue to 100 street and thence south to the Macdonald hotel.

The parade will disband in front of the Memorial hall. It is thought that the city will officially invite business men to close their stores and offices whenever possible during the time of the parade in order that as many citizens as possible may turn out to cheer the heroic airmen.

City police will likely order private automobiles and trucks removed from the route of the parade and the city street railway department will halt street car traffic on 101 street and Jasper avenue while the parade is in progress.

All citizens are requested to fly flags in honor of the occasion.

Roy, representative of Associated Screen News Ltd.

Fit Lt. Junior has been appointed parade marshal. It is planned to have six flights of 50 airmen each, as a guard of honor for the visiting heroes. It is also likely that Australian and New Zealand airmen at the Edmonton training school will also march, in addition there will be No. 12 Edmonton Squadron of the Air Cadets of Canada with the cadet band.

If there are changes in the time of arrival of the airmen, necessitating a change in the time of the parade and reception, the public will be informed through the newspaper and by radio.

It is expected that about 150 will attend the dinner at the Macdonald.

## Willkie in Turkey

ANKARA, Sept. 8.—(AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, former representative of President Roosevelt, arrived here by plane from Cairo yesterday.

## Hungary Orders Total Blackout

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 8.—(AP)—Hungary ordered a nationwide blackout Saturday night following upon the Russian air raid on Budapest. The Hungarian News Agency minimized the effects of the raid, declaring eight persons were killed, 21 wounded and only slight damage caused in the suburbs of the capital. Small villages near Budapest also were hit, the agency said. Three waves of Russian

bombers were said to have made the attack.

## Lower Draft Age In States Soon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(AP)—Representative J. W. Wadsworth (Rep., New York), co-author of the original Selective Service Act, introduced legislation yesterday to lower the draft age to 18 years, two years below the existing minimum. It would not alter the present maximum draft age, 45 years.

## Russia Will Get Dominion's Wheat Under Credit Plan

By DOUGLAS AMARON LONDON, Sept. 8.—(CP)—A credit agreement under which Russia may draw up to approximately 3,000,000 bushels of hard spring wheat or flour was signed at Canada House today by representatives of the Canadian and Soviet governments.

## Student Pilot Is Killed in Crash

WINNIPEG, Sept. 8.—(CP)—No. 2 command, Royal Canadian Air Force, announced here last night that LAC J. M. Turner of Central Butte, Sask., was killed in an airplane crash near Fort William, Ont. Sunday. On a solo flight, Turner collided with another machine from the Thunder Bay R.C.A.F. Training School, in mid-air. The pilot of the second plane escaped injury.

# THE NEW INCOME TAX

## PART I - As it Affects SALARY AND WAGE EARNERS

### 1. Question: WHO MUST PAY?

Answer: All persons in receipt of incomes over \$660 single—or \$1200 married.

### 2. Question: WHAT FORMS DO YOU HAVE TO FILL OUT?

Answer: Unless you are single, without dependents, and not making payments for allowable personal savings (item 1D), you should file Form TD-1 with your employer. Otherwise he must deduct the amounts provided by the Table of Tax Deductions for a single person without dependents or personal savings.

If 3/4 or more of your income comes from salary or wages, you must file your 1942 Income Return by 30th September 1943. If your income is not over \$10,000, including not over \$100 from investments, you will use Form T1-Special; otherwise you will use Form T1.

### 3. Question: WHEN AND HOW IS YOUR TAX COLLECTED?

Answer: Your employer is required by law to make deductions from your salary or wages on account of your 1942 tax during the period September 1942 to August 1943. Each deduction must be the amount provided by the official Table of Tax Deductions for your current rate of pay, and family status and personal savings as declared on Form TD-1 (item 2 above).

The Table is designed to collect about 90% of the tax on your salary or wages, leaving a balance of not more than 10%, in most cases, (plus tax on your other income, if any) to be paid with your Income Return to be filed in September 1943.

If your salary or wages are less than 3/4 of your income, you must pay tax on your other income by compulsory instalments. (See Part II below).

### 4. Question: WHAT CONSTITUTES TAXABLE INCOME?

Answer: Your income is made up of your full salary or wages before any deductions whatsoever, plus living allowances, gratuities or bonuses (including cost of living bonus) and the value of any board, living quarters or supplies, etc., given you by your employer. It also includes such receipts as interest and dividends, rents (after taxes, repairs, etc.), royalties and annuities. From your total income you deduct payments (up to \$300) into certain types of employees' superannuation or pension funds, charitable donations up to 10% of your income, and medical expenses over 1% of your income (maximum—\$400 single, \$600 married, plus \$100 for each dependent up to four), to find the amount of your taxable income.

### 5. Question: HOW MUCH DO YOU PAY?

Answer: (A) Normal Tax—(whichever rate is applicable is applied to the full amount of

A booklet entitled "YOUR 1942 INCOME TAX" will be available shortly at offices of Inspectors of Income Tax.

your taxable income from the first to the last dollar.

(1) Single—

with taxable income between \$660 and \$1800—7%

with taxable income between \$1800 and \$3000—8%

with taxable income over \$3000—9%

(2) Married (or equivalent status) with taxable income over \$1200—7%

(3) Dependents—tax credit for each—\$28

(B) Graduated Tax—

On first \$660 of taxable income—No Tax.

10% on next \$100 11% on next \$1,000

35% on next 100 60% on next 7,000

37% on next 100 61% on next 10,000

41% on next 1500 70% on next 20,000

45% on next 1500 71% on next 20,000

10% on next 3000 80% on next 30,000

85% on excess over \$100,000

(2) Married (or equivalent status)—tax credit—\$150

(3) Dependents—tax credit for each—up to \$80

(C) Surtax—4% on investment income over \$1500 without exemptions.

NOTES

(1) In no case are you required to pay a net tax (i.e., after credit for dependents) which would reduce your taxable income below \$660 single or \$1200 married.

(2) If a wife has unearned income over \$660, then both she and her husband are taxable as single persons, but any amount a wife earns does not affect her husband's right to be taxed as a married person. A married woman is taxed as a single person under all circumstances except only when her husband's income is less than \$660.

(3) If a husband has unearned income over \$660, then both he and his wife are taxable as single persons, but any amount a husband earns does not affect his wife's right to be taxed as a married person. A married man is taxed as a single person under all circumstances except only when his wife's income is less than \$660.

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# ISSUE BY LLOYD'S OF LONDON

**WORLD FAMOUS INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS**  
**FOR LESS THAN TWO CENTS A WEEK**

SPECIMEN COPY

This certificate provides indemnity for loss of life, limb, limbs, sight or time by accidental means, to the extent herein provided.

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In Consideration of the payment of the premium of \$..... and subject to the terms, conditions and limitations herein contained

UNDERWRITERS AT LLOYD'S  
HEREBY INSURE

Insured ..... Effective Date ..... Certificate Number ..... Age .....  
Beneficiary and Relationship:  
against death and disability resulting directly, independently and exclusively of all other causes from bodily injury effected solely through EX-  
TERNAL, VIOLENT, and ACCIDENTAL MEANS for a term of twelve (12) months beginning at Noon, Standard Time, at the place of residence of the  
insured and on the date this certificate is dated. Indemnity for loss of life provided by this certificate shall be payable to the Beneficiary specified  
above.

## PART I.

If the insured shall, during the term for which this certificate is issued or any renewal thereof, and as herein provided,  
By the wrecking of any Railway Passenger Car, Passenger Steamship or Steamboat, Street Railway Car, or Elevator, Subway Railway Car in or  
on which such insured is travelling either as a fare-paying passenger, or as a passenger regularly issued by the above named carriers, in a place  
regularly provided for passengers only.  
Suffer within thirty days from the date of accident, any of the specific losses set forth in this Part I. Underwriters will pay the sum set opposite  
such loss.

For Loss of—

Life	FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$5,000.00)
Both Hands	FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$5,000.00)
Both Feet	FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$5,000.00)
Sight of Both Eyes	FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$5,000.00)
One Hand and One Foot	FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$5,000.00)
One Hand and Sight of One Eye	FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$5,000.00)
One Foot and Sight of One Eye	FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$5,000.00)
Either Hand	TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$2,500.00)
Either Foot	TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$2,500.00)
Sight of Either Eye	TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$2,500.00)

## PART II.

If the insured shall, during the term for which this certificate is issued or any renewal thereof, and as herein provided, (a) By being wrecked  
(a) By the wrecking of any Public Omnibus, Taxicab, Jitney, or Automobile Stage, which is being driven or operated at the time of such wrecking  
by a licensed driver plying for public hire, and in which such insured is travelling as a fare-paying passenger; or  
(b) By the wrecking of any passenger elevator in which the insured is riding as a passenger, said elevator being used for passenger service only,  
(elevators in mines and elevators used for transportation of freight or of freight and passengers excluded). Suffer within thirty days, the date  
of accident, any of the specific losses set forth in the schedule of indemnities shown under Part I. Underwriters will pay THIRTY PERCENT (30%)  
of the sums set opposite such loss in the schedule of indemnities.

## PART III.

If the insured shall, during the term for which this certificate is issued or any renewal thereof, and as herein provided, (a) By being wrecked  
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by a licensed driver plying for public hire, and in which such insured is travelling as a fare-paying passenger; or  
(b) By the wrecking of any passenger elevator in which the insured is riding as a passenger, said elevator being used for passenger service only,  
(elevators in mines and elevators used for transportation of freight or of freight and passengers excluded). Suffer within thirty days, the date  
of accident, any of the specific losses set forth in the schedule of indemnities shown under Part I. Underwriters will pay THIRTY PERCENT (30%)  
of the sums set opposite such loss in the schedule of indemnities.

## PART IV.

If the insured shall, during the term for which this certificate is issued or any renewal thereof, and as herein provided, By the wrecking of any  
private commercial automobile, motor driven car, truck, wagon or horse-drawn vehicle (excluding motorcycles and farm machinery) within which  
the insured is riding or driving, and used for transporting passengers (provided the insured is not operating such automobile  
or vehicle while carrying passengers for hire), or while so riding or driving, by being accidentally thrown from within such wrecked automobile  
or vehicle. By the wrecking of either a licensed passenger airplane or a licensed passenger dirigible aircraft, owned and provided for by an  
incorporated passenger carrier and while operated by a licensed passenger pilot over a definitely established regular passenger route of such carrier,  
and between definitely established airports and in which the insured is a fare-paying passenger.  
This extension shall not cover loss sustained by any airplane or dirigible aircraft while it is being used for flight over water (except inland  
water ways) in excess of 100 miles, or more than 30 miles from land (not to apply in respect of "Don American" South American routes), nighttime  
or in any military or naval airplane or dirigible or in any form of aviation travel or hazard other than specified in the paragraph above. Suffer  
within thirty days from the date of accident any of the specific losses set forth in the schedule of indemnities shown under Part I. Underwriters will  
pay FIVE PERCENT (5%) of the sums set opposite such loss in the schedule of indemnities.

## PART V.

If the insured shall, during the term for which this certificate is issued or any renewal thereof, and as herein provided, by the means and under the  
conditions recited in Parts I, II, III, IV, be immediately and wholly disabled and prevented by injuries or received from perforation and every  
day pertaining to his or her usual business or occupation. Underwriters will pay, providing the insured is under the professional care and regular  
personal attendance of a legally qualified physician or surgeon, indemnity commencing with the first day of such disability, for a period not  
exceeding fifteen (15) consecutive weeks at the rate of TWELVE DOLLARS AND 50/100 DOLLARS (\$12.50) per week.

## PART VI.

Each consecutive renewal of this policy without default in payment of premiums, that with premium payment made on or before the expiration  
date, will increase the amount of benefit herein provided for death, dismemberment, or loss of limb of the insured, sustained under conditions as  
described in Parts I, II, III and IV, at the rate of ten percent of the original amounts until fifty percent is thus added. Thereafter, so long as this  
policy shall remain in continuous force, the insurance will be for the said original amounts plus the accumulations.

## PART VII.

## REGISTRATION, IDENTIFICATION AND EMERGENCY BENEFIT

The insured is registered with Underwriters and if he shall by reason of injury, be physically unable to communicate with relatives or friends,  
Underwriters will, upon receipt of a message giving particulars sufficient to identify the insured, immediately notify such of them as may be known  
to Underwriters, giving information so received, and will thereafter defray all expenses to put the insured in communication with and in care of  
relatives or friends, provided such expenses shall not exceed the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$100.00).

## \$5,000.00

### TRAVEL AND PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENT POLICY

Available to All Edmonton Bulletin  
Subscribers and Members of  
Their Families

## \$1.00 ONLY A YEAR

Ages 16 to 60

Ages 6 to 16 and 60 to 75—\$1.25 Yearly

**THIS INSURANCE WILL ALSO PAY \$12.50 A WEEK UP TO 15 WEEKS  
FOR TRAVEL ACCIDENTS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE POLICY**

*Read This Specimen Policy  
and Send in Your Application  
TODAY*

Edmonton Bulletin \$5,000 Travel and Pedestrian Accident Certificate  
APPLICATION BLANK

EDMONTON BULLETIN,  
Insurance Division,  
Circulation Department,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

I Attach \$.....  
Covering This Application

Date .....

ANNUAL REGISTRATION FEE  
\$1.00 for ages 16 to 60 years  
\$.25 for ages 6 to 16  
and 60 to 75.

I apply for the \$5,000 Travel & Pedestrian Accident Certificate issued by special arrangement with Underwriters at  
Lloyd's, London, through Whelan Insurance Brokers (Alta.) Ltd., exclusively to regular readers of The Edmonton Bulletin,  
and herewith pay the Registration Fee of \$1.00 or \$1.25.

**DO NOT PAY PREMIUM TO CARRIER. SEND MONEY ORDER OR PAY DIRECT TO BULLETIN OFFICE.**

In consideration of said certificate I hereby agree and certify as follows:

Subscribers ☐ I am at present a regular subscriber to The Edmonton Bulletin, and will continue as such for  
Check Here a period of not less than one year at the regular subscription rate of 20c a week by carrier  
or \$6.00 a year by mail in rural Alberta.  
Regular Readers ☐ I am a regular reader of The Edmonton Bulletin and a member of the family where de-  
Check Here delivery of The Bulletin will be continued for one year from the above date in the name  
of: (Subscriber's Name)  
New Subscribers ☐ This will constitute my order to commence delivery of The Edmonton Bulletin immediately  
Check Here to the address given below for a period of one year.

I understand several days are required to issue and mail my certificate. I agree that my insurance protection starts  
noon of the day the certificate is dated, also that should I stop the paper, my certificate is subject to cancellation.

PRINT FULL NAME OF APPLICANT ..... AGE (next birthday) .....

STREET ADDRESS ..... APT. NO. ....

CITY AND PROVINCE ..... R.R. ....

BENEFICIARY ..... RELATIONSHIP .....

Don Both Here.

Applicant Sign Here.

A MARRIED WOMAN should give her own name, not her husband's. For instance, Mrs. Mary Smith, NOT Mrs. John Smith.  
The order is to be signed and new subscribers allow Your subscription to this paper entitles every relative of the subscriber's family,  
living at the address where the paper is delivered, to get a certificate by paying the Registration Fee of \$1.00 or \$1.25.  
The registration fee is payable between the ages of 16 and 60 to 75 at \$1.25. The insurance will not cover (1) persons blind,  
deaf, crippled, or who are not an age of 16 to 60 to 75. (2) persons, politicians, or insured employees while on duty.

This is a limited policy, subject to the provisions, exemptions and reductions which for the lack of space, are not shown on this specimen copy.











SEPTEMBER, 1942	SEPTEMBER, 1942	OCTOBER, 1942
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
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## 5,000 ATTEND EXCITING LABOR DAY PROGRAM

# Thrills, Spills Feature R.C.A.F. Gymkhana Display

## Social Credit's Record Active Service Canadian National Chief Predicts New Development In Vermilion Oil Field

Record of the Social Credit government, particularly in the fields of health and education, warranted the return of the government's candidate, John B. Gillies, in the Sept. 22 by-election, Hon. Ernest C. Manning, provincial minister of trade and industry, led a campaign meeting in the Social Credit Hall, 9078 Jasper avenue, Monday night.

## I Saw Today

Mr. Manning declared that in a general election voters would ride on the merits of the respective candidates by the policies of the parties they represented, but in a by-election, the government's candidate depended on the record of the government.

The minister declared today, people are looking for something more tangible than negative criticism, and, unwarranted opposition. He found this in the constructive program of the government and we are confident that the voters of Edmonton will voice their approval of these policies on Sept. 22 next.

**GILLIES SPEAKS**  
Speaking in his own support, Mr. Gillies said that "in spite of personal and unwarranted opposition, the Alberta government has inaugurated a new era in Alberta."

Hon. Mr. Manning's address followed in the evening.

"Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Tonight I wish to deal in general terms with the program of the by-election in which you will be voting on September 22."

It is important that people should distinguish very clearly between the Social Credit government and the Social Credit party. The Social Credit government is a general election and those in a by-election.

"The general election the people decide the policies which are to govern the management of their affairs for four or five years or during the life of the government. The by-election the people decide the policies of the government to represent different political parties."

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## Premier Sees Adjustment in Pensions Plan

People of Canada are fighting for freedom through bound up in economic slavery, Premier William Abernethy told an overflowed audience of old-age pensioners at their first fall meeting held at the I.O.O.F. hall, 103 street, Monday evening.

The provincial premier addressed the large gathering on "Pensions as a Vital Factor of Economic Security," pointing out that economic security is not use without liberty and liberty is not use without economic security.

James A. "White" Whitham, R.C.A.F. has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Flight Commander W. G. Webster, officer commanding No. 4 (F.S.) R.C.A.F. Wing, is also mentioned.

The premier told the gathering that though the recent boom at \$3 per barrel for oil in the province has meant a gross income of nearly \$500,000 to the government, he was glad to have had hand in making the increase.

He stated that though at the present time it is difficult to raise the price of oil, he felt certain that in the future it would be possible.

Continued on Page Fifteen

## The Inquiring Reporter

THE QUESTION  
We've had a cold, wet summer. But now it seems we are at least in for a pleasant change. Do you think we will have a good, old-fashioned summer in the next few weeks?

THE ANSWERS  
RUBY LINDBERG, waitress: It's so long since we enjoyed a nice Indian summer I've almost forgotten what the word is like. I hope you'll better wait until I ask you again.

MR. MCNIVEN, school teacher: I've had a very dry fall usually follows a very wet summer. Therefore we can expect a couple of months of glorious sunny weather.

A LOCAL INDIAN: Ugh! Ugh! White man spouts everything but the truth. I like the cool, moist Indian summer, too.

A LOCAL WHITE SETTLER: If we don't have an Indian Summer after the regular summer we've had, I'm in favor of letting the Indians have the country back and the weather along with it.

A R-O-U-N-D THE TOWN

H. P. Brown, of the department of extension, University of Alberta, has been elected president of the Edmonton Compostition Club.

The first lead of new grain in the Edmonton district was received this week by the Alberta Grain Company, Limited at Clyde. It was barley, cut and threshed by Ed. Seigle with a combine, and ran 47 bushels per acre. The first threshing was done August 17, when Frank Wild of Wainwright ran through 135 bushels of barley for a side.

The tag day sponsored last Saturday by the Edmonton Regiment Women's Auxiliary, held in the hall of the Edmonton Regiment, was a success. A general tag day was held for the first time.

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## Graduate of Edmonton high schools and the Edmonton Technical School, Edith L. Col. E. Brown, M.M., officer commanding the Edmonton Garrison, is mentioned.

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Continued on Page Fifteen

## Foresters Ask \$54,300 From Drainage Group

Action was started in supreme court Tuesday morning by the Order of the Leithridge No. 1 Drainage District and the Board of Forestry, to recover from the Board of Forestry the sum of \$54,300 interest owing on \$181,000 of the district's bonds held by the order.

Interest on the \$54,300 from the date of the interest coupons to date of payment, or interest was sought also.

The statement of claim recited that the bonds of the district were issued under guarantee of the Province of Alberta, and carried the promise to redeem the bonds on May 1, 1951. The issue was made by the Order of the Leithridge No. 1 Drainage District.

The Imperial Bank of Canada in the name of the Leithridge No. 1 Drainage District, or at the office of the Bank of Montreal Company, New York.

Following the respective dates the plaintiff presented to the principal office of the Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, attached to the debentures held by the Order of the Leithridge No. 1 Drainage District, the sum of \$54,300 interest owing on the bonds.

Under an order-in-council dated May 31, 1936, the province of Alberta has been authorized to issue bonds to the order of the Leithridge No. 1 Drainage District, the sum of \$54,300 interest owing on the bonds.

This is the second court action taken against the Board of Forestry, of the Leithridge No. 1 Drainage District within the past two weeks.

The court action was a statement of claim for the sum of \$54,300 interest owing on the bonds.

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## Good Report

Thrills and spills galore, two exciting horse races, splendid displays of horsemanship and magnificent exhibitions by personnel of the No. 3 (M) Depot, R.C.A.F., featured the R.C.A.F. Display-Gymkhana at the Exhibition grounds Monday afternoon. More than 5,000 attended.

The show was staged under the joint sponsorship of the No. 3 (M) Depot, R.C.A.F., and the Northern Alberta Light Horse society. The gymkhana events were arranged by Mrs. W. R. May and Miss Willa Sandison. Col. F. C. Jamieson, K.C., judge on the gymkhana events and W. T. C. (Bill) Matthews acted as ringmaster.

Staged as an Edmonton Labor day attraction in aid of the work of the Navy League of Canada, the show opened with a ceremonial parade, in which members of the R.C.A.F. and the gymkhana contestants took part. The salute was taken by His Honor Dr. Justice Horace Harvey, as administrator for the province, in the person of Lieut. Governor J. C. Bowen.

OFFICERS ATTEND  
He was attended by Capt. Allan Gillies, aid of the Lieut. Governor, Lt. Col. E. Brown, M.M., officer commanding the Edmonton Garrison, and Lieut. J. C. Jamieson, K.C., officer commanding No. 4 (F.S.) R.C.A.F. Wing, is also mentioned.

The winning pot away to a good start with a splendid display of horsemanship in a number of titled contests. The crowd of spectators, who were well deserved applause to the riders when this number concluded, and renewed it when Mrs. W. Greaves came to the rail and had her cheering and cheering to acknowledge their plaudits.

The first thrill of the meeting Continued on Page Twenty

## Johnstone Walker Limited

Store Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Phone 2511—Ask for Desk

## Store Open All Day Wednesday

Due to Having Been Closed Labor Day

30 Only Women's Summer Jacket Frocks and Dresses Regularly 10.95 to 23.50 Clearing Half Price

Don't let the fact of their being called summer frocks keep you from coming to see them, for they will still serve for another month or six weeks.

Printed sheers and silks and rayon rayons in pastel, jacket frocks and dresses, three pieces, one 11, two 18, two 40, two 42, two 44, also half sizes, two 46, two 48, two 50, two 52, two 54, two 56, two 58, two 60, two 62, two 64, two 66, two 68, two 70, two 72, two 74, two 76, two 78, two 80, two 82, two 84, two 86, two 88, two 90, two 92, two 94, two 96, two 98, two 100, two 102, two 104, two 106, two 108, two 110, two 112, two 114, two 116, two 118, two 120, two 122, two 124, two 126, two 128, two 130, two 132, two 134, two 136, two 138, two 140, two 142, two 144, two 146, two 148, two 150, two 152, two 154, two 156, two 158, two 160, two 162, two 164, two 166, two 168, two 170, two 172, two 174, two 176, two 178, two 180, two 182, two 184, two 186, two 188, two 190, two 192, two 194, two 196, two 198, two 200, two 202, two 204, two 206, two 208, two 210, two 212, two 214, two 216, two 218, two 220, two 222, two 224, two 226, two 228, two 230, two 232, two 234, two 236, two 238, two 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## Manning Says Social Credit Record Good

Continued from Page Eleven

Inc. a minority, the will of the majority must take precedence, and that they should assist in this, being carried out by constructive criticism of government measures in the light of the policies on which they were elected.

### WILL OF MAJORITY

"Let me give you an illustration. If the Social Credit candidate were elected with a strong majority with a mandate to establish basic minimum wages, regulate hours of work and establish the collective bargaining rights of workers, that would represent the will of the majority. It certainly would not be the duty of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition to oppose that policy being implemented. Rather should they put forward constructive criticism."

"Unfortunately this obviously democratic procedure has become perverted, and the opposition in most legislatures usually seem to think that their duty is to do everything possible to oppose the government in carrying out the policies on which they were elected."

"Then, again, in a by-election there is no question of a change in policy—especially if the government has a substantial majority. If the government is trying

faithfully to carry out the policies of the majority of the people, then in a by-election the people should consider carefully the record of the government and then ask themselves the question, which candidate, if elected, will do the most to assist in still furthering the government's efforts."

### NATIONAL OBJECTIVE

"These are the considerations governing a by-election under normal conditions. But in wartime they have to be somewhat modified by the changed circumstances. In war there is one dominating national objective—namely, the defeat of the enemy. The national effort must, of necessity, be directed to that end. Under such conditions, national unity, national morale and the national interest require that all parties should gladly forego any privileges in order to prevent distraction from the main issue or risk causing any dissension. For this reason we have suggested that during wartime any vacancy in the legislature should be filled by an acclamation secured by the candidate selected by the party previously holding the seat."

"Unfortunately one of the political parties has definitely refused to allow this to be carried out."

"Since we find ourselves in this predicament, the electors of the City of Edmonton will be obliged to put this question to themselves: 'In what way may I vote so that I may make the greatest contribution to ensuring the welfare of the people?'"

"Now in the first place, it will be evident that the policy of the government should not be changed, because the premier, his colleagues and every member on the government side of the legislature were

bound by solemn obligations to the people as a whole, at the time of the last election."

"Furthermore, the electors must face some very pertinent questions: 'Would you want the general policy of the government changed? Would you wish to see a reversal of its policy regarding education? Would you wish to interfere with the splendid work of the health department?'"

"Should working men and women whose circumstances have been improved and their rights defended by the enforcement of just labor laws be indifferent to the question of whether the man elected to represent them will be a supporter or an opponent of the government's policies?'"

"What should be the attitude towards the government's policies by the people who have derived the pleasure afforded by the province's new roads when they have been visiting their friends or traveling on business? Does the thought that these splendid all-weather roads, dustless and comfortable, have been all paid for not give them much pleasure and confidence in supporting a government which thus administers their affairs so efficiently?'"

### CAN ENDORSE

"The point I am endeavoring to bring out for you, ladies and gentlemen, is that surely the present government's record in these important matters, is one that every fair-minded citizen, irrespective of party affiliations can endorse conscientiously. Under such circumstances the government certainly should not be hindered in carrying out the policies which have the approval of the people. There will be plenty of time for the next general election to consider the

relative merits of other policies. If, then, it is quite out of the question to change the policies being faithfully carried out by the government, and even if it were possible you do not want them changed, then it seems to me that there is only one course for you to follow. Make sure that you elect a candidate who will give constructive support to the present government's policies."

"I want to emphasize the importance of having constructive support for the people's policies in the legislature. Conditions today are far too serious to waste time in destructive criticism. This is a time for unity of purpose and for aggressive positive action."

"Any person can criticize any person can ridicule, practically anyone with the proper tools and a will to do so can destroy. This war has shown us that it does not take long for the destructive forces in human nature, when unleashed, to tear down to annihilate in a few months what has taken tremendous efforts, unknown sacrifices, years, yes, even centuries to build up."

"The genius of mankind, however, is not in destruction; it is in annihilation, but rather in giving birth to the new and in continual improvement of the old. It is in this field of action that every one of us should concentrate his efforts particularly in war time."

### EXAMPLE OF DISUNITY

"We have a wonderful example of disunity and the results of disunity in the recent world conflict. The subjugated nations of Europe have seen their sovereign rights and privileges ruthlessly torn away by the perverted and ambitious forces of evil because they failed to realize the danger facing them; they continued their bickering over matters of

small consequence, casting a covetous eye on some of their neighbors' adjoining land, scheming and striving to acquire for themselves that which belonged to their neighbors. The result was they lost everything."

"These people are not entirely to blame for their present plight. They were misled by the misrepresentations, the deliberate falsehoods which had been pouring forth from the enemy."

"We in this country do well to profit from their poor experience; recognize that disunity, caused by bickering over petty side issues, weakens our defense against those things which threaten and jeopardize the welfare and security of all."

"We need to realize that distortions of the truth, and misrepresentations of the facts are dangerous in the extreme. Our conclusions should and must be founded upon the facts as they are. If our actions are to be right and just."

"This is most certainly the case when it comes to the attitude of the electors towards their own government."

### SIDE ISSUES

"Your duty is to refuse to allow disunity to be created at this time over petty side issues which distract your mind from the serious matters which are of real importance today."

"Your duty is to consider the record of your government as it is, and not as it is sometimes represented by those who seem to be more anxious about 'Getting Albert' and themselves in, than they are about seeing that the electors know the true facts about the government's record in order that they may express, by their vote, a

deliberate and considered opinion as to whether or not the government's efforts in their behalf are worthy of their endorsement and support."

"For example, what could be the purpose of one candidate

misrepresenting the government's interim program and debt policies? Could it be that he is ignorant of the facts? Were that the case, is he a fit person to present himself before the people for election? If he knows the facts why distort them?"

"Today, people are looking for something more tangible than negative criticisms. They have found this in the constructive program of the government and we are confident that the electors of Edmonton will once more voice their approval of these policies on September 22nd next."

### RALLY BEHIND LEADERS

"Ladies and gentlemen, every government in the country today is facing difficulties due to the conditions prevailing in wartime. Rather than make the work of government more difficult, the people should rally behind their leaders and give them the necessary support and confidence to carry on."

"We appeal to you, citizens of Edmonton, to stand behind the government at this time and to refuse to allow diversion to dissuade you from it. Do not show lack of confidence in the leaders that are working in your interests. Support your government. Support the policies of your government by casting your ballot for Mr. J. B. Gillies, the Social Credit candidate, on Sept. 22nd."

### GILLIES' ADDRESS

"Following is Mr. Gillies' address: 'Ladies and gentlemen: I appreciate the honor of having been chosen the Social Credit candidate in this by-election. I have been a supporter of the present government since 1935 and am therefore delighted and privileged to carry the Social Credit banner at this time.'

### NEW ERA

"In spite of persistent and unwarranted opposition, the Aber-

hart government has inaugurated a new era in Alberta. True, it has not accomplished all it set out to do, but that was not because they did not try, you know that! Yet, in spite of all obstacles, the record of this government has been one of solid and sustained progress: in health, in education, in highway construction, in labor legislation, and many other reform measures. This is a record, of which, not only the government, but the people of Alberta have cause to be proud."

"If you elect me as your M.L.A. on the 22nd, I would consider it my solemn duty to render all the help I possibly can to such progressive policies, because, as a business man, in close touch with the average citizen, I know what these things mean to the security of their lives; to their work; and to the happiness of their homes, yes, and what it will mean to the future prosperity of Edmonton, and Alberta as well."

"Important as that is, my friends, it is not the most important issue we face at the present time. In the grim struggle in which Canada, the British Empire and our Allies are engaged, nothing less than a maximum, all-out war effort is enough to ensure victory over the threat of totalitarianism."

"In that great national task, this province is pledged to make its full and undivided contribution. 'With God's help, the Empire shall emerge victorious, but it will be a hollow victory if, after the war, we allow ourselves to be pushed back into the pre-war conditions of

poverty midst plenty, unemployment, debt bondage and a financially stricken economy of social injustice, and perhaps the collapse of the wage system."

"We are fighting for democracy—let us make sure we have real democracy in all its fullest sense after this war, and not regimentation similar to what we are now fighting about."

"Out of the blood, sweat, tears and courage of this war, we can and must build a new world, worthy of our ideals, and of our Christian faith."

"We are fighting for democracy—let us make sure we have real democracy in all its fullest sense after this war, and not regimentation similar to what we are now fighting about."

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**LAST TIMES TODAY—**

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EVERY MAN MUST BE AN ATHLETE

# Canada's Officers Go Through Spartan Training

Commando Expert Shows Canadians How to "Get Tough"



Rigorous training of Canada's greatly increased officer force assures that they will be as tough as or tougher than the men they lead. These pictures were made at the advanced training centre, Camp Borden, where candidates perform feats that would do credit to circus acrobats, under direction of Major R. H. L. Dinsmore, chief instructor.

## Land on Your Toes!



By the time these Canadian Army men have completed the physical training schedule set for them they are a tough body of men. This 10-foot leap is only part of a grueling obstacle course at Camp Borden which men in training are expected to cover in record time. They climb poles and swinging ropes, leap streams, clamber over hazardous frameworks and stone walls—in fact, prepare themselves for operations under any conditions and over any terrain. Many of these Canadians may be chosen for commando work after they reach Great Britain.

## Fun to be Alive!



Alexis Smith—disporting herself in her Hollywood pool—has every reason to be happy about things as they are. Her most important assignment to date is the part of Florence Churchill in Warner's picturization of the famous Margaret Kennedy novel "The Constant Nymph."



In addition to Canada's greatly expanded training program, Canadian troops are joining U.S. men to form a "super commando" force, now in preparation in Montana, for possible action in Alaska or Canada. Ability demonstrated by the officers shown here would be valuable in forest fighting.



Integration of British assault methods with Canadian training was stressed by Hon. J. L. Rae, minister of defence, recently in Commons. "We in national defence do not think we know it all... are not complacent about what is happening. 'We are endeavoring to make Canada's army all that Canada expects it to be.' Training like that shown here makes athletes of all officers.



## Made 32 Attacks



This crew of four Canadians and an Australian has made 32 attacks on Germany, including the 1,000-plane raids on Cologne, Rostock and Lubeck. Standing (left to right) are Johnny Walkinshaw, front gunner, of Montreal; Pat Murphy, rear gunner, of Halifax, and Pilot Officer Jack Freestone, wireless operator, of Toronto. Seated are the Australian observer and Jim Foy, the captain, who is just 20.

Major William Ewart Fairbairn, author of the book "Get Tough" and Britain's foremost commando trainer, is now teaching a class of officers and men at the military training centre at Brockville, Ont., the tactics he helped drill into Britain's tough commando troops before they went on their forays into occupied France. These three pictures show the major demonstrating his lightning-fast knife draw. Although he went through it three times, 1,200 men failed to see the weapon get from its hiding place into Fairbairn's hand. At left he chats with his "victim", one hand held loosely in his pocket. In the centre picture he has grasped his opponent's wrist, swung him around and drawn his own special commando knife from a side pocket. With his opponent twisted into a helpless position, he can stab him at leisure. "Get tough" is the theme of his lectures. He warns that in war men must be ready to kill and should know all the tricks.

## Brazil "Ditches" Fifth Column



Knee-deep in "underground work," captured German and Italian fifth columnists dig a malaria-preventive drainage ditch in the inland state of Alagoas, Brazil, while Brazilian soldiers stand guard. These prisoners testify to Brazil's active search for enemy agents since that country's recent declaration of war.



Lovely Hona Massey falls in love with an invisible man in her next picture, but you will be able to see about as much of her as is on display here.

## Quinine



That shrubbery at the left of W. D. Hoppie, above, Los Angeles inventor, is sagebrush, famed in Western song and story. From it, Hoppie believes he can extract quinine, to help replace the quantities the U.S. formerly imported from the Far East.



What's a little thing like rain, says native foreman in tropical Liberia. He puts on his huge umbrella-like hat and stays dry while directing work on a new Pan-American Airways airport.



Dolores Moran—sixteen-year-old blonde beauty—is doing her bit for defense.



# When a Girl Marries

By RENE RYERSON MART

## CHAPTER XVII

It happened so simply, like most accidents.

The bus seemed to crawl on its way downtown that morning. End glanced at her watch again and again. She had thought that if she got to the station early enough she and Tom could have breakfast together in the station restaurant—and then she'd tell him she was willing to marry him.

And then four blocks from End's destination the bus hit an automobile. It was a minor collision, but End knew there would be time consumed in argument, and taking the names of witnesses. She slipped off the bus and started to walk.

At the first intersection she waited until the line of waiting cars passed and then, disregarding the light striding across the street, she saw the car coming around the corner until it was almost upon her. She threw up her arm to shield her face.

End opened her eyes and moved and a pain pierced her side. She caught her breath and whimpered as a white-uniformed nurse came into her range of vision.

"What—that happened—where am I?"

"You were hit by a car," the nurse explained, "but you're going to be all right. You've got a couple of broken ribs. Don't worry now."

End digested this bit of news slowly as full consciousness came back and memory fitted pieces of the accident together. She remembered seeing a car, the screaming brakes. She had been hurrying, and oh yes—Tom.

"What time is it?" she asked excitedly.

## Hold Everything



"What do you mean, I'm 'A.W.O.L.'? I belonged to the C.I.O.!"

## Laf-A-Day



"I read it wrong, Darling. It says a cup of peppermint, instead of pepper!"

## Curious World

By William Ferguson



YOU HAVE NEVER SEEN A SPOOKING STRONG? WHAT WE COMMONLY CALL BY THAT NAME ARE TINY MYSTIC PARTICLES.

ICE CREAM MAKES YOU HUNGRY, BUT NOT COOL. IT'S SUGAR, SUGAR, AND CREAM PRODUCE BOOY.

CAN YOU NAME TWO PLANTS WHOSE NAMES COMMENCE WITH THE LETTER 'B' OF BOTANISTS.

Answer: Fuchsia, after Joseph Poinsett, Clarkia, after William Clark.

"You mean 10 in the morning—oh!" She had missed him. Tom was gone.

"You mustn't get excited now," the nurse continued, laying a restraining hand on End's forehead. "There's just one thing—we've got your address from your purse and we've tried to call your home, but no answers. Will you tell us how to reach your folks?"

"My parents are on their way to California," End said slowly, making up her mind as she spoke. "But, you mustn't try to reach them. I say I won't badly hurt."

Grace Ling came straight to the hospital from work that evening. End explained again that she didn't want her parents to know anything about her accident. "Well, then you must let me do what I can for you," Grace said. "There's really nothing to be done. Unless it's just too much bother, you would stop at my house once in a while and bring me my mail."

"I'll be glad to," Grace said, and in accordance with that promise, Saturday afternoon she brought in End's first accumulation of letters.

End sorted them quickly, her heart quickening when she saw Tom's handwriting on one of the envelopes. Unopened she slipped it under her pillow, reluctant to read it in Grace's presence. And with a surprising eagerness that she drew it out later.

Cautiously End found nothing about her father's letter. He had been disappointed, he had been disappointed, he had been disappointed, now that I am better," End thought.

She read on Tom wrote the news of the camp and mentioned that Daisy Armstrong, Bud's sister, had come to work in the town near the camp. She had an apartment, and Bud and he spent their free evenings there. He enclosed a snapshot of the three of them.

It was the sort of snapshot often passed by young people, the three with arms interlocked about each other's shoulders and the girl in the middle. Bud was smiling at the camera, Daisy and Tom were smiling at each other.

End looked at the snapshot, and when she laid it down she knew there was a letter she would never write a letter telling Tom why she hadn't been at the station that morning.

As better this way—better for Tom. Daisy would make him a far better wife than she, End would write. For Daisy's heart would be all his—no reservations.

So absorbed was End in her rather bitter thoughts that she paid little attention when a nurse bustled in and got her ready to go.

the X-ray room, saying they were going to take some more pictures—just a routine checkup to be sure that everything is all right. It wasn't until after the X-rays had been taken, and End lay on the wheel cart waiting to be taken back down to her room that she thought the hospital doctor was saying to the nurse penetrated her lethargy.

She lay awake all night, the words "spine" and "specialist," repeating themselves with growing horror in her mind. If her back was injured it might mean that she might never walk again.

For the first time in her hospital stay, she was glad to see the night nurse come in at 6. She had always thought the early hospital nurse-valuing ritual was absurd.

Now it was a welcome release from the prison of the night and her own thoughts. And after her face had been washed and her pillows rearranged she fell asleep from sheer exhaustion.

The voices were hazy when she first heard them. "First Dr. Butters. Please wake her, nurse Dr. Holliday wants to make an examination."

Then that other voice with a strange catch in it "End—End Sharon."

End turned her head. It couldn't be. Of course not. She was dreaming or delirious.

But Dr. Butters away, saying he'd consult with his father. He held End's hand, pretending to take her pulse, and feeling no one even the nurse who was with an amused smile, slipped quietly out of the room.

"Why did you run away?" he asked reproachfully. "I didn't run away," End's lips trembled. "My month's rent was up—remember I only rented an apartment for a month."

She made a helpless gesture with her free hand. "I don't think it would matter to you. The better said you were away with your mother—and Clara, I mean Adams."

"Well," End closed her eyes against the fearfulness of his face. "I forgot—to congratulate you."

"On what?" "On your marriage." His hand closed firmly on hers. Say, what are you raving about? End stumbled over the words. I saw her picture in the paper, the announcement of your engagement."

Suddenly Hank began to laugh. A high, loud, ringing laugh. "Right," he said. "Clara's married, but not to me. Wherever did you get the idea?"

End's eyes opened wide. "But you said your mother—that Clara was to be your wife!"

He frowned with concentration trying to remember. "Oh—I said my mother had picked her for my sister. I didn't say I remember now. His eyes glinted at her.

But I didn't say that I'd picked her. Mother did try her darndest, begged me on that trip to New York that Clara was going alone, and all that sort of tripe. But it was no use."

"You see, I'd found what I wanted—a girl who like children—and dogs. A girl who can cook, and draw children's faces. You don't know anyone like that, do you?"

"Oh, Hank, darling—It was some months before she could say anything more, for somehow his mouth got tangled up with hers. At last she pressed her hands against his face, pushed it away.

"But, Hank—you don't want a cripple."

"Who said anything about a cripple? I've looked at the X-rays. There's nothing wrong with your neck. We'll take you up and in a couple of weeks you'll be as good as new. You'd better hurry about it, too, unless you want to go to your own wedding on crutches."

Hank's head seemed to run in a rut. "Oh, Hank, darling—... was a little time to say."

THE END

## Duke of Kent to Be Buried in Private Cemetery

LONDON, Sept. 8.—(CP)—At the request of the Duchess of Kent the body of her husband, killed in the crash of a Sunderland flying boat in Scotland while en route to Ireland on R.A.F. duty last month, will be reburied in the royal family's private cemetery at Frogmore, Windsor Castle.

The Duchess wants to care for the grave personally and the King consented to her request that the body be removed from the royal tombhouse under Albert Memorial Chapel in Windsor.

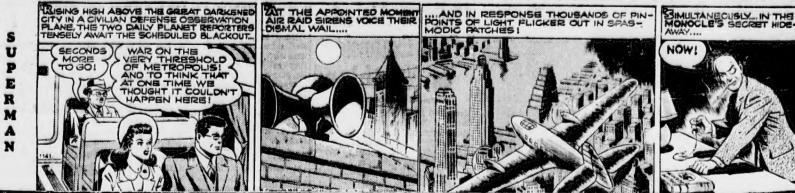
The Duchess was said to have chosen as a site for the Duke's tomb a place where the Duke as a boy played with his brothers before Frogmore was developed into a royal cemetery.

D.F.C. is Awarded 2 Canadian Fliers

OTTAWA, Sept. 8.—(CP)—Royal Canadian Air Force headquarters Saturday announced award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to two Canadian airmen overseas—PO J. L. McCaul of Toronto and PO J. W. Williams of Nanaimo, B.C.

Headquarters said it did not have any further information at present as to the circumstances under which the two fliers won their decorations.

PO Williams' father is H. E. Williams of 154 McCulloch Rd., Chilliwack, B.C. He attended Chilliwack High School and enlisted in the R.C.A.F. in October, 1940.



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